

The cowardly abettors of slavery at the North, who attempt to palliate their own want of principle by maligning the abolitionists, are very fond of enlarging gravely upon the evils inflicted upon the slaves by the abolition movement. You have rendered the common-sense testimony to show that the abolition movement is a gross and wicked libel. A Convention from all parts of the South assembled at Charleston, S. C., in May last, to take measures for the religious instruction of the slaves, and reports and letters were received from every State, all agreeing in the fact that there has been great improvement in the treatment of the slaves within the last fifteen years, that is, since the commencement of the abolition movement in the free States.—*Freeman*.

"Within ten or fifteen years," writes one of the planters, "the standard of the negro character has been very much elevated—from the influence of religion on the character of both master and servant. All the vices common to them have diminished. The truth is, their nature is as susceptible of improvement as our own; and were it not for the deleterious effects of ardent spirits, which is stealthily introduced among them at intervals, we might mark the negro character as having undergone a change as great as the white in proportion to the amount of intellectual culture."—This kind of testimony abounds throughout the letters. In fact, the steady elevation of the slave in character, under the influence of even the imperfect, and to some extent, perverted religious instruction he receives.—Licentiousness is diminishing. There is less quarrelling among the slaves on the same plantation. More attention is paid to the obligations of wedlock. And the mothers, whose love for their offspring, according to the testimony of the planters, is peculiarly strong, are becoming more careful of the habits and manners of their children.

These beneficial changes have taken place chiefly within the last fifteen years. Such is the testimony of this pamphlet. The Committee appointed by the meeting, say, "In looking back for fifteen years, we rejoice with gratitude at the progress which the work has made. The heaven which in three measures of meal has been silently and powerfully pervading the mass. From Maryland to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, the subject is spoken of: the great duty is urged and acknowledged: and feeling lives in action."—This is a most important admission. Until fifteen years ago, little was done for the religious training of the negro. The principal efforts for his elevation date back only ten or fifteen years.

Genlmen! Not quite fifteen years ago, the Anti-Slavery Society was formed.—The last fourteen years have formed the period of the great Anti-Slavery agitation in this country, an agitation which you, and your apologists at the North, have averred again and again, has done immense mischief to the slave, riveting his chains, deepening his degradation, and breaking up plans for the melioration of his condition. Will you be good enough to reconcile these avowments with the testimony of your meeting at Charleston, of your Committee, of leading Planters in the State of South Carolina, and of sixty-one letters from all parts of the South, extracts from which are given to the public?

Henceforth, let the Anti-slavery men throughout the country thank God and take courage.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

One great objection in the minds of many to the anti-slavery cause has been, that it did not receive the approbation of slaveholders; and that in their view being indispensable to successful action, the abolitionists could not accomplish their object. In opposition to this it has been contended that nothing was to be hoped from slaveholders—that it was as fallacious to consult them in the premises, as to consult determined rascals on the proper means for preventing intemperance.—Many good men in this State have refused all anti-slavery co-operation on the ground here referred to, and it is gratifying that a *Cassius M. Clay* has arisen to tell them better. In his "Defence," against those who mobbed his press, he answers various charges, one of which is, that he had pushed the community to an extremity:

Extract from C. M. Clay's Defence.
I did not push the community to extremity. For, in addition to my other concessions, I was willing to suspend the paper until my health was restored. No, by all that is sacred among men—it was not the community, but slavery, which I was pushing to extremity.—Those slaveholders who favored emancipation, cared not what I said of Slavery, as my subscription list proves—those who did not, and never did intend to favor it, I was not fool enough to attempt to persuade. If Slavery never falls till it falls by the consent of slaveholders, it will never fall "in the tide of time." How many of all the monarchs of the world will any man of sense undertake to persuade to lay down the sceptre? Governor Hammond in speaking of "moral suasion" addressed to slaveholders, tells but simple truth, when, in writing to the venerable Thomas Clarkson, he says, *you know it is mere nonsense*. John Green, of Kentucky, one of the mildest, the best, and most impartial men that ever lived, said in the *Luminary*, in 1836: "It is but natural that a stranger in passing through our State should take up each impression, from the liberal tone in which our politicians and other intelligent men speak on the subject, so long as they are permitted to den in general, and to qualify their remarks by the important word *if*. But if you call upon them to propose some plan, and to commence action, they will almost universally draw back. I think I know something of our public men, and I tell you they are for doing nothing." Let me be no more, then, "dashed with faint praise" that my motives are good, but that I am "rash and denunciatory." No, my countrymen, it is not words but action for which I am now outlawed.

THE CASE STATED.

The same appeal might be made to the laboring people in the North, on account of the immense evil slavery is to them.

For whom have I sacrificed so much?—For the six hundred thousand free white laborers of Kentucky! Against whose every vital interest, Slavery wages an eternal and implacable war. For them I lost caste as the slaveholding aristocracy of the land! For them I liberated my slaves! For them have I sacrificed all chance of political elevation in my native State! For them have I lived—and for them have I stood ready to die! They have never eaten of my bread, and I have never eaten of theirs; they have stood by me again and again, without hope of reward; they, whose children, gazing in my face

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus 25 : 10.

VOL. V.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1845.

NO. 13.

with lovely eyes and reproachful confidence—seemed to say, "What are you, as a legislator, doing for us?—shall we not be enabled to be fed and clothed as the children of slaveholders?—shall we not have school-houses and churches, and be taught to know how to work to advantage?—shall we not be so placed, as to be able to possess a small piece of land, or at all events, if we are manufacturers, to sell our wares, or if we are mechanics, to find continual employment at fair wages?—shall we not change our log cabins, daubed with mud, and chilled by the winds of winter, into comfortable little cottages, with some evidences of taste in yards, of flowers, and shrubs?—save us, we pray you, from necessary idleness and dishonorable work—spare yourselves the expense of jails and penitentiaries, and rescue us from the chances of a felon's fate!" Yes, these are the men, the great majority of the people of Kentucky, whose interests, in 1841, I swore I never would betray—for whom I then fell, and now suffer. How long, my countrymen, seeing you have the power of the ballot-box, shall these things be? Will you at last be relieved from prejudice, which poisons you with hatred and injustice to the blacks? Enslaved by passions which our masters cunningly infuse into us from our very cradle—will you never open your eyes and be free? Will you not at least awake, arise, and be men? Then shall I be delivered from this outlawry, this impending ruin, this insufferable exile, this living death!

Mr. Clay further quotes the Constitution of his State, as declaring:
"The presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislative or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man, and every citizen may freely write, speak or print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Upon this Mr. Clay says:—
"Then I called upon William Owsley, Governor of Kentucky, to protect me in the constitutional re-establishment of the liberty of the press. This is a case of domestic violence. If he had not power enough here in Kentucky, I demand of him, in the name of the spirit of the 4th article of the Constitution to call upon James K. Polk, President of the United States, to assist with all the power of the National arm, in vindicating the violated laws and broken constitution. The liberty of the press is my inheritance. It is mine, by the common law of the land. Congress has no power to take it away, but to make it secure. I implore the American people to vindicate their birthright and mine. To the national government I owe allegiance, and in turn I claim of it protection; I demand of the United States to pass suitable laws, by which the rebels of the 18th if they attempt to redeem their pledge, and renew their violence, may be brought to summary punishment, so that I be protected in the liberty of speech and of the press. Yes, Americans, if you are not slaves, this thing will have to be done. It is your cause, and not mine. Justice demands it; the Constitution demands it—your own safety demands it—virtue and humanity demands it—then, in the name of God and Liberty, let it be done."

Mr. Clay thus turns upon his enemies the charge of "treason"—and refers them to the consequences, which should make the ears of northern men tingle for the support they have given to slavery.
Section 2, article 6, Kentucky Constitution, has this definition of treason: "Treason against the Commonwealth shall consist only in levying war against, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Now here was a great party of men who rose up and declared themselves armed—"we are armed and resolved"—they go to the civil authorities, the Mayor and Marshal of the city of Lexington, officers of the Commonwealth who warn them that an illegal act is about to be perpetrated—and with arms and an overpowering force eject them, and take property which was yielded up to the possession of the law. Not only do they fail to make restitution; but they avow their determination to continue their illegal action, and if necessary, to shed blood—to commit murder upon peaceable citizens. Now, if this is not "levying war against the Commonwealth," then is human language utterly incapable of conveying anything intelligible! It was a revolution, bloodless only because no physical resistance was made, as they themselves avow. What is the Commonwealth? its officers? Against them they levied war. What is the Commonwealth? its Constitution? That they avowedly set aside as being incompetent to meet the case. What is the Commonwealth? its laws? They proclaimed that there was no legal power for their action. They put it down in writing that there was usurped an original or revolutionary power. The assembly was called in open day—its President was a magistrate, a sworn conservator of the peace at other times—its action was deliberate and "disguised"—its numbers were large—and its force irresistible—its end the suppression of the press and the Constitution of the State—and lastly, it solemnly appealed to the State in justification of its proceedings.—If this be not a revolution, then never has one taken place in the history of men. No matter what may have been the provocation on my part—even though I had been proven an insurrectionist—even though I had been caught applying the torch to the dwellings of defenceless women and children—even though I had been taken with hands red with the blood of my fellow citizens—still the character of this action is unchanged in the least respect. The press had passed from my possession—it was stopped by legal process—whatever danger threatened, if any, was passed—it had become inert matter, incapable of moral or legal wrong—and even if it had not, the Commonwealth only was responsible for its influence, whether good or bad, upon the safety of the community, which, of which, in reality, they themselves were the only enemies.

On the 15th day of August, then, were the constitutional liberties of Kentucky forcibly overthrown, and an irresponsible oligarchy of slaveholders established on their ruins. They may allow Governor Owsley to retain his seat at the head of the executive department—they may permit the legislature to pass such laws as suit them—they may, in a word, suffer the forms and machinery of a free Government to go on—but be assured, men of Kentucky, you are nevertheless slaves. Be assured that you live under an anarchical despotism. The same men who robbed me of my press, have set as a jury, and justified the deed, and declared there was so of fence against the laws! What care they,

who plot murder, for violated oaths? The respectable slaveholding mob of the 18th, set in judgment upon the "ungentlemanly" mob of the 19th, by arms and force, claiming for themselves alone, supreme irresponsible power. The "canaille" of the 19th were drawn up before the courts, and punished; the respectable gentlemen of the 18th, beyond all human computation more guilty, went unpunished. Surely the king can do no wrong! Whilst I speak, there are now ordered some hundreds of armed men, by the Governor, into Clay County, to preserve what little remnant of civil authority and the old form of Government may yet remain.—What will this come to? Where does it all lead? It requires no prophetic eye to see blood flowing knee deep ere this damnable usurpation come to the still grave of unresisted and hopeless despotism! Did they say to Stevenson, of Georgetown, print no more upon the subject of Slavery? Has the Louisville Journal been silenced? In Lincoln, and Jefferson, and Nelson, will a peaceable citizen be drawn from his bed at midnight, and be hung to a limb, or shot down like a dog, in the day, if he venture to read one-half of the newspapers of America? Are not these men mad? Are they not spinning for themselves a web, which, like the shirt of Nessus, will, instead of protecting, involve them in utter ruin and despair? Who, in South Carolina, dare now discuss Slavery? Can Calhoun—can Hammond plead, if he would, for emancipation? Have they not raised a Devil, which the combined intellect of the State cannot lay, though death loom in the face, and the grave open beneath their feet. "Madmen, and fanatics," would you place Kentucky in the same category? Will you not allow us to be saved now while it is to-day—and while the evil years come not?

THE SABBATH.

A Brighton correspondent of the Boston Olive Branch suggests some very good ideas on this subject which will apply here. He says:—

"I have for one, considered it very strange that the Christian community rested so quietly, and saw the Sabbath so profanely desecrated. In the city you do not have that swift noisy riding (the noisy part have gone out of town if the day is fair) we are obliged to see and hear. And although our lives are often in danger, there is nothing done to check the rude profane youth, or the man of dissipation, from the evil he insultingly imposes upon others, and which you are but little acquainted with, as coming from too many of those who ride out of town on the Sabbath.

For one I have had, and still have, a desire to see Conventions assemble, not only to devise rules, but to take measures for a better observance, and a quiet enjoyment of that sacred day of rest, which we cannot now peaceably or unmolestedly enjoy."

Political Department.

The Eastern Liberty Convention.

The American Citizen, the excellent Liberty paper published at Philadelphia, thus speaks of this great gathering of the friends of freedom:—

"We confess we attended the Convention, more than for any other purpose, to learn the spirit of our New England brethren. We had heard so much said of their want of true anti-slavery feeling, and had read so much of their devotion to their own selfish political interests rather than to the slave, that we desired to meet them face to face in a general convention, and clearly ascertain their purpose and position. We certainly never believed the testimony of the old organization Massachusetts Board that the design of the Liberty party was to give bread and notoriety to a few unprincipled demagogues; but we had adopted Cesar's idea and thought that an abolitionist should be above suspicion.

We rejoice that henceforth we can never be disturbed by the slanderer's demon breath. We heard and saw enough at the Convention to assure us that, if we have ever permitted even the slightest doubt, we have done great wrong to our Liberty brethren.—We never witnessed an assembly more thoroughly devoted to the great and avowed purpose of our organization. Politics, in any odious sense, did not venture within the door of the Temple. A high moral principle was apparent in all the proceedings of the Convention. The gross immorality and sinfulness of slavery—the immeasurable wrong it heaps upon the slave, and the unblushing tyranny it has exercised over northern rights and northern freedom—the best means of securing its speedy abolition, and the duty of exercising our political power for the attainment of this great and paramount object;—these were the chief subjects of consideration. The only political action which received any countenance, was that which recognises the supreme authority of God in the administration of the great interests of our country—and has, for its highest object, the promotion of His glory in seeking the freedom and happiness of his children."

The Liberty Party in North Carolina.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable member of the Society of Friends in Guilford county, North Carolina shows how political Abolitionism is viewed in the South. Accomplish nothing, do we? Who knows best? Read and see.

"One word as to the present state of feeling in this section, on the subject of slavery.—Within the last twelve months there has been a great increase of anti-slavery sentiment in this section of country. The time has been, and not many years past, when the most odious epithet could be applied to a person, but this cloud of prejudice is now becoming dispelled, and people converse freely on the subject. Political Abolition is a lever that has exerted a more powerful influence on the leading men of the South, in arousing them to a respectful notice of Abolition principles, than any other means that could have been adopted. The anathemas and appeals against slavery fall unheeded. But acquire the balance of political power and break old party lines, and there is immediately an inquiry awakened in the two old parties, as to the means of success by inducing the third party to join them; and before they can hope to succeed in this, they will have to conform their policy to that of the third party. And by these inquiries, prejudices are dispelled, and an unbiased examination of their principles is the consequence."

Respectfully thy friend,
REUBEN STARAUCK.

THE RESOLUTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

It will be recollected that, among the doings of the Great Eastern Convention, was the presentation of some resolves on the unconstitutionality of Slavery—which the Convention deemed of too grave and imposing a character to be set aside, and yet too novel and startling, as well as comprehensive and sweeping, to be adopted on so limited consideration as could be afforded to them in that short space of time. It was therefore ordered that these resolutions should be respectfully received, and published with the journal of the Convention, to invite attention and secure a more thorough and rigid examination. We present these resolutions, and hope they will not be slightly read by any, but that they may be scrutinized in a manner corresponding to the momentousness of the consequences which every one can see they involve, if they are true!

They comprise in substance the line of argument pursued in Mr. Spooner's great essay on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery.—To us they appear to present that argument in the form of a chain whose links are adamant—that no force of reason can mar—no weight of authority can fracture. Even those who may still doubt the soundness of the conclusion, cannot but be impressed with the force of the argument, and the close and compact logic in which it is presented. Every man who loves his country must surely wish that the resolutions may prove to be true, as his nature must tell him they ought to be true. They were drawn by Mr. Spooner.—*Emancipator*.

1. *Resolved*, That law, in its true sense, is a natural principle of justice, "necessarily resulting from the natural rights of man; and not an arbitrary rule, that can be established by mere will, numbers or power."

2. *Resolved*, That a government resting on mere will, numbers or power, and acting in violation of men's natural rights, is essentially a despotism—a government of force, and not of law; and that its character, in this respect, is not changed by the largeness of the number of those who participate in the power, nor by the smallness of the number of those whose rights are sacrificed by it.

3. *Resolved*, That legislation, as such, has no inherent authority as law; that it derives its authority only from its consistency with the principles of natural justice, and from the obligations of such just contracts of government as men may rightfully enter into.

4. *Resolved*, That all constitutions and statutes, so far as they conflict with any of the natural rights of any man or men whatsoever, are, for that reason, void and unlawful, and afford no moral justification or legal authority to the executive, legislative or judicial departments of the government, for any acts, legislation or decisions in conformity with them.

5. *Resolved*, That it follows from the principles of the foregoing resolutions, that if our national constitution, or any of our State constitutions, in any of their parts or clauses, purport to authorize or sanction the enslavement of human beings, they are so far unlawful and void, and impose, neither upon the people, nor upon any departments of the governments established by them, any moral obligation except that of resistance.

6. *Resolved*, That, admitting, for the sake of the argument, that slavery may be legalized by the authority of written constitutions and statutes, it has nevertheless never been legalized by any of the fundamental constitutions that have ever been established, either in the old thirteen colonies, or in any of the existing States of this union.

7. *Resolved*, That prior to the separation of this country from England, the latter had never legalized the slave trade from Africa to these colonies; and that therefore it was impossible that English slave traders should convey any legal right of property in their slaves to purchasers in the colonies.

8. *Resolved*, That the Colonial charters were the fundamental written constitutions of the colonies up to the time of the revolution; that the provision, in each of those charters, requiring, in substance, that the colonial legislation should be "consonant to reason, and not repugnant, but as nearly as circumstances would allow, conformable to the laws, statute and rights of the realm of England" was a constitutional prohibition upon all those colonial statutes that attempted to legalize slavery; and that, therefore there was no legal or constitutional slavery in the colonies up to the time of the revolution.

9. *Resolved*, That the law, as declared by the court of King's bench in the case of Somerset, in the year 1772, was as much applicable to the slavery that then existed in the colonies, as to that which had been tolerated in the island of Great Britain; and that the courts of this country were bound to have followed that decision, and to have liberated all who were then held in bondage.

10. *Resolved*, That the declaration, in 1776, by the people of this country, that "all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was the assertion of a self-evident truth, and of a principle of natural law, which must necessarily assumed as a part of all constitutional systems of government that do not plainly deny them; that this self-evident truth and this principle of natural law, then acknowledged and acted upon, have never since been denied by us as a nation, in any authentic, constitutional form; and that they are therefore necessarily a part of our national system of government.

11. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the slavery existing in this country in 1789, was neither sanctioned, mentioned, nor recognized by any of the then existing state constitutions, it is impossible that it could have been at that time a legal constitution, or had any legal existence.

12. *Resolved*, That whether the constitution of the United States intended, or not, to sanction or guaranty slavery, as a constitutional State institution, it necessarily failed of doing so, for the reason, if no other, that under the then existing State constitutions, slavery had no constitutional existence to be sanctioned or guaranteed.

13. *Resolved*, That as there was no constitutional slavery in the country at the adoption of the United States constitution, all "the people of the United States," without discrimination, were necessarily made citizens of the United States by the United States constitution; and that after they had thus been made citizens of the United States, it was forever too late for the State governments to enslave them, or any of their posterity.

14. *Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States—if construed according to established legal rules—would neither sanction, recognize, nor tolerate slavery, in any of the States of this union.

15. *Resolved*, That in order to ascertain the true and legal meaning of the constitution of the United States, it is not necessary that we should regard as authoritative, the construction that has been placed upon it by the judiciary, or any other department of the government; but only the construction which legal rules of interpretation required that the judiciary and other departments of the government should place upon it from the beginning.

16. *Resolved*, That it is only by illegal and false interpretations of the constitution of the United States; by substituting historical and inadmissible evidences of the intentions of some of the framers, for the language of the constitution itself; and by arbitrarily giving to certain words of the constitution a meaning subversive of liberty and justice, when the words themselves were susceptible of a meaning consistent with liberty and justice, that any of the clauses of the constitution have been, or can be made to sanction or recognize the legality of slavery.

17. *Resolved*, That the legal meaning of the word "free," as applied to persons, in the second section of the first article of the constitution, is not to describe those who are simply free from personal slavery, but those who are citizens of the United States, as distinguished from aliens; that one of the word's significations of the word "free," as used in the English law for centuries, has been to describe citizens, as distinguished from aliens; that such was its meaning in all the colonial charters in which it was used at all; that such was its meaning in the articles of Confederation, and in all the State constitutions in which it was to be found in 1789; and especially that such was at that time its meaning in the constitutions of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York; and that such is the meaning which legal rules of interpretation required that our national government should give to it in the constitution of the United States.

18. *Resolved*, That the words "held to service or labor," as used in the second section of the fourth article, legally refer to the same class of persons that are described in Sec. 2, of Art. 1, as "bound to service for a term of years," and that they have no legal reference to slaves.

19. *Resolved*, That in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the U. States, by expressly quoting and relying upon history, instead of the words to the constitution, to prove that the clause in regard to fugitives from service or labor, was intended to refer to slaves, impliedly acknowledged, and plainly evinced their consciousness of the fact, that the words alone of the clause would not authorize or justify such a construction; that they thus palpably violated the true meaning of the constitution, and disregarded the fundamental rule of interpretation that had been repeatedly declared by the same court, to wit, that "the intention of the constitution is to be collected from its words;" and that they thus furnished a signal instance and proof of their official servility to the slave power.

20. *Resolved*, That if the argument for slavery, drawn from the clause of the constitution, which restrains Congress from prohibiting the "importation of persons" until 1808, be valid to prove that it was constitutional to kidnap and import Africans, it is constitutional to enslave Englishmen, Frenchmen, or any whose enslavement has never been claimed to be either constitutional or legal; that as the argument would thus necessarily prove too much, it proves nothing; that the true and legal meaning of the clause is therefore only to restrain Congress from prohibiting the importation of foreigners, as passengers and freemen; and that it cannot legally be held, as it erroneously has been held, to have been a restraint upon the power given to Congress, "to define and punish piracies and offences against the law of nations."

21. *Resolved*, That the adoption of the constitution of the United States, made citizens, without discrimination, of all the then people of the United States; and that if this position be denied, the constitution furnishes no clue to the persons that were made citizens by it.

22. *Resolved*, That it is a principle of the national constitution, that natural birth in the country gives the right of citizenship, without regard to the citizenship of the parent; and that all persons, born in the country since the adoption of the constitution, are entitled to citizenship under the United States constitution, without reference to the laws or constitutions of the States; and that, having the right of citizenship, they cannot legally be made slaves.

23. *Resolved*, That the writ of habeas corpus necessarily involves a denial of the right of property in man; that otherwise the writ could always be defeated by pleading property, and giving possession in proof; and that the constitution of the United States, by providing that the privilege of this writ shall not be suspended, and by making no provision that one person, and not another, shall be entitled to it, has denied that there can be in this nation any right of property in man.

24. *Resolved*, That the provision in the constitution of the United States, that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this union a republican form of government," is a manifest prohibition of such oligarchies as now exist in more than half the States of the union; and that the further guaranties of protection against invasion and against domestic violence, were given solely on the ground that the State governments were to be republican.

25. *Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States nowhere recognizes the relation of master and slave; that it assumes throughout that all men are free; and that, if legally interpreted, and faithfully executed, it would at once extinguish slavery throughout the nation.

26. *Resolved*, That in view of the treachery of all the departments of the government to the true principles of the constitution; in view of the audacity with which they have perverted its guaranties of liberty and justice, into pretexts for the most atrocious crimes against justice, humanity and freedom; the people are admonished that in their own hands alone is liberty safe; that government instead of being revered and trusted, must be jealously watched, and held rigorously to their accountability; and that in order that government may be effectually watched by the people, and thus deterred from the continued perpetration of such crimes as have hitherto marked its history, it is indispensable that the people learn for themselves the true character of the constitution, and thus make themselves competent to determine whether those who administer the government are true to its principles.

27. *Resolved*, That the disposition of the people of this country to refer all questions of constitutional law to the national judiciary,

and to acquiesce implicitly and blindly in their decisions, is a reproach, instead of a praise, to us as a nation of freemen; that a people who are competent to establish a constitution, ought never to acknowledge themselves incompetent to decide whether it secures liberty, or legalizes slavery; that a people, who are so ignorant of the principles of their constitution as to be obliged to ask any department of their government whether it supports liberty, or authorizes slavery, are themselves politically slaves, fit and liable to be made tools, as hitherto they have been, for enslaving others; and that the shame, degradation and criminality of such ignorance ought not to be, and must not longer be suffered to rest upon us as a people.

The following Resolution was offered by Wm. Goodell, and ordered to be printed with the others:

Resolved, That since "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this union a republican form of government,"—since the States cannot constitutionally "pass any bills of attainder, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts,"—since slavery is incompatible with a "republican form of government," is a perpetual "bill of attainder," and destroys the "obligation of contracts,"—it follows, that the Federal Government is bound to demand of the Slave States a compliance with these constitutional provisions by erasing from their statute books all enactments that legalize slaveholding.

From the Emancipator.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 20th of 9th mo. 1845.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I received some days since a copy of the call for the Middlesex Convention, from my friend Henry Wilson, of Natick. I then had some expectation of being with you on the occasion, but circumstances have since compelled me to relinquish it. To him and to the committee of arrangements I tender my thanks for an invitation which necessity alone compels me to decline.

Without knowing how far the signers of the call for this meeting agree with me as to the present duty of northern freemen, I heartily approve of the call itself. Amidst the general silence and apathy in which the great mass of the community seems settling down, while this damning iniquity of Texas annexation is reaching its consummation, I welcome your manly voice; and receive it in good faith, as an honest effort to rally all who really love freedom, for a united stand against the encroachments of her eternal foe.

But, while rejoicing that this call has been made, let me say to thee, and through thee to the convention, that more words, able addresses and dignified resolutions on your part, unless followed up by an absolute consecration of yourselves to the great work of universal liberty, will avail nothing—nay, rather will in the end, be productive only of evil.

An angel speaking down the blue spaces might do his whole duty in the simple utterance of his rebuke of wrong and commendation of right. By a law of his high nature, he could be to us only a voice. But man, if he would benefit his race, must act out that which he speaks. To be understood and felt, he must translate his words into deeds. To tell the truth on this slavery question, we have already experimented quite enough with resolutions and protests, as high sounding and altogether as harmless as those with which Grand Commissioner Liu essayed to drive back the "outside barbarians" from the Celestial Empire. What if we now try the efficacy of action, and breathe the life of consistent practise into the dead form of our profession? We have hardly expected a reproduction of the old Hebrew miracle in our favor, and as the walls of slavery are not to be overthrown by sounds like those of Jericho, we have no alternative but to put our shoulders to the battering-ram in earnest.

But what shall be done? Some of my non-resistant friends say, *Dissolve the Union!*—I am, for one, no blind worshipper of the Union. As an abolitionist I am shut out from its benefits. I prize liberty far above it. But I see nothing to be gained by an effort—necessarily limited, sectional and futile—to dissolve it. The moral and political power requisite for doing it could far more easily abolish every vestige of slavery. Let us moreover look the truth in the face. Note in ten of our neighbors cares a farthing's value for this whole matter of slavery. They have just declared, in the most emphatic manner possible, that they consider slaveholders qualified for the highest offices in their gift.—Are they prepared to dissolve the Union on anti-slavery grounds? Will our merchant princes and manufacturers trouble themselves about slavery and Texas, so long as their gains are increasing? When their ships crumpled under the dry rot of the embargo, they indeed talked of a dissolution of the Union—the mere growth of disappointed avarice. Do you look to the clergy and the churches? Read the proceedings of the late missionary anniversary at Brooklyn, N. Y., and ask yourselves whether men, who regard slavery as in some degree a divinely recognized institution, and as no bar to church fellowship, are likely to make any very serious sacrifices for the sake of dissolving their political connection with it.

Yet the northern freeman who is really opposed to slavery, can not lack an opportunity for assailing it. Those who have voted for slaveholders can at least vote against them.—Those who have given their support to pro-slavery ministers—blasphemers of God and enemies of man—can lock them out of the pulpits they disgrace, or at least refuse to countenance their hypocrisy. Those who deplore the existence of slavery, and even talk of a dissolution of the Union to escape its responsibility, would do well first of all to leave off voting for it. They should make up their minds to vote for no slaveholding politician, to listen to no slaveholding priest. They will thus prepare themselves for aggressive measures—for the life-long consecration of tongue and pen, and vote and influence, to the cause of freedom.

It may perhaps be said that in offering this advice I am seeking to enlist recruits for a party with which I am connected. I will frankly avow my firm conviction that whoever would act effectually against slavery, must do so on the principle of the Liberty party; but, in behalf of that party, I would say that its members would rejoice to find themselves merged in the great mass of their northern fellow citizens, pledged to that high principle—that "ONE MAN" for which they have contended, with at least the merit of consistency and perseverance. Gladly would we give place to those whose hands are less weary than ours—men of wider influence and superior capacity. Why do we enlist as a Liberty party at all? Simply because our Whig and Democratic neighbors persist in voting slaveholders into power. Let them abandon their wicked and ruinous policy, let them direct all their political power and influence against slavery, and our task is ended. All we ask is that the work may be done—we care not under what name or whose leading. Why not unite with us, then, in regarding personal rights as the foundation and security of all others, and therefore of PARAMOUNT INTEREST? Why not, at once, take up our "one idea," and merge in it all minor questions of trade and finance, all party of all true hearts partialities? O for a united protest of northern on this subject—a united protest of every where, freemen against slavery uttered every where, in field and work-shop, from pulpit and bal-

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.—A correspondent of the Albany Patriot says "We are full of hope in this State. Anti-slavery documents are bought, sold and read in Baltimore; they are kept for sale at the Book stores. A Dr. Sear, an art, owner of 150 slaves is writing a pamphlet for emancipation. He has a brother, George Steward, of Baltimore, who sold a colored woman and several of her children of herself begotting."

Vermont.
We cannot but admire the business-like energy of Liberty men in that State. They act as though they expected to succeed—and they will succeed.
Since the Boston Convention an Anti-Texas meeting has been held in Montpelier, attended by Messrs. Hutchinson, Shaffer, Slade, Miller, &c. At which 10,000 copies of the Report of the Eastern Convention were ordered to be printed, 1500 remonstrances were to be circulated for signatures, and \$35.00 were voted to be raised to pay the expense, \$15.00 of which were paid on the spot.
We would suggest a similar action to the Convention appointed for this State. 10,000 copies of the Address should be circulated, and if the Committee will order them forthwith the friends will sustain them. "Go ahead."

HIGHLY PROPER.—The editor of the Christian Freeman, Boston, after speaking in high terms of the Kennebec in which he lately came to this place, makes the following just remarks.

"There are two suggestions only which we have to make in relation to the good order of the Kennebec, as of most other boats. One is, that there should be a rule enacted, and posted up in different parts of the boat, and enforced by kind requests from the different 'operatives' on board when seen to be violated, that after 10 o'clock, there shall be no tramping, dancing, singing, and loud talk, or the deck over the ladies cabin, and no loud noisy disputations held in any of the sleeping apartments. The second is, that there shall be no smoking except upon the forward deck. When, on Saturday morning, as the ladies who had been sick in the night, were seeking a little relief from the fresh air in the cabin doors and the central promenade upon which their doors opened, our spirit was moved within us to see brainless bipeds puffing their cigars along by them, and in their midst, sometimes sending a column of the noxious fumes even into the ladies' room, reviving and enraging the troublesome conflict in their stomachs. Captain, what say to this?"

It is generally considered a little impolite to spit in a man's face; but there is usually a set of whiskered clowns on board a steamboat who seem to esteem it the highest touch of a gentleman to pour from the smoke hole in their heads a highly flavored volume of stinking tobacco fume into the faces of both men and women, even when they are suffering from seasickness. We do think the public have a right to ask the commanders of steamboats to abate this nuisance. A smoke room with a high funnel might be fitted up on purpose for such persons.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTIONS.—It is of very great importance that these should be well sustained by Liberty men. Slavery in this country must be conquered by the town power—if at all. It is wrapped up in the old parties, and a rope round their necks is a rope round the neck of slavery. When the slavery parties are hemmed in and repulsed, is that the time to give quarters? If you would learn the importance of defeating pro-slavery candidates, look to New Hampshire. In no other way can the cause be more effectually promoted than for every Liberty man to be at the polls at those elections. Don't let the load run back, friends, when half way up the hill.

TRIG THE WHEELS!—TRIG THE WHEELS!
Wool.—The latest English papers state that in the months of August and September, about 500 bales of wool were received from the United States. We further learn that during the present month, 1500 bales have been shipped to England from New York, and some from other ports.—*Jour. Commerce.*

This is a new fact, and indicates that the country might survive the consequences of suspending for a time the controversy about "protection" and "free trade," carried on chiefly for the benefit of office seeking politicians, and go for protection to men.

Hear is another reason for the defeat of the slaveholding embodiment. We shall be sorry to have the Liberty party cleared of the charge.

The Louisville Journal, says that Henry Clay regards the Native American movement as highly prejudicial to the country, and that but for it the Whigs would have carried the Presidential election.

Before what bar shall hapless wretches cite the power that grinds them to the earth?—When tyrants trample on all rights and duties, and lay become the accomplice of oppression, here is but one appeal—THE SWORD!—*U. S. Journal.*

What a stab at slaveholders again!—and in the city of Washington too! C. M. Clay never said any thing so incendiary as this, nor have the northern abolitionists. That paper will have trouble yet.

In Bangor the whig candidates for representatives are elected as they were in Portland, by the concentrated aid of the *rum interest*. We did not believe that could be done there, but must now own the mistake.—*Whiggery and Rum.*

The New York Journal of Commerce recently contained a most slanderous and abusive article respecting the abolitionists. The day is fast approaching when the editors will receive their reward.—*Morn. Star.*

We incline to the opinion that the editor of that paper is a slaveholder.

The Kennebec Journal says we "ridiculed the idea" last year that the annexation of Texas was the "great question." We said that when placed in opposition to the existence and objects of the Liberty party, as the Whigs then sought to do, it was not "the great question"—and we say so still. But that is not now the issue. We did "ridicule" the claim for anti-Texas support by a party that made annexation no question at all, and whose candidate would be "glad to see it." It was truly ridiculous.

A Methodist Conference in Ohio sent a man to preach at Parkersburg, Va. On Monday morning a public meeting was called, which gave him one week to leave the State, and appointed a committee of 40 to see that he did so.

The deputation of English quakers was recently hunted in the South.

SPOONER ON THE CONSTITUTION.—We have received a new supply of that masterly work, which, as a most profound, perspicuous law argument, is richly worth the study of any lawyer, while its conclusions are momentous and irresistible. If these are taken soon we will get another supply before navigation closes.

Particular attention is invited to the resolutions on the first page. If they are unsound let the error be pointed out. Ask all defenders of constitutional slavery to study them, and if sound, adopt them.

The last Augusta Age has an article which for cool pro-slavery impudence is seldom equaled. It will be further noticed next week.

The Great Discussion.

Dr. E. Beecher and Prof. Stowe have published their speeches before the American Board, in the Boston Recorder, and Rev. A. A. Phelps has announced his intention of taking the other side of the question through the same medium. The Recorder speaks in the highest terms of the ability of Messrs. Beecher and Phelps to sound the most important question on "organic sins" to the bottom. This discussion will far exceed in value that between Fuller and Wayland, or any other general one on the subject held for a long time. We shall give the substance of it, and it is to be hoped that other papers will do the same. The nature of the question and the immense interests involved, make it one of the greatest moral issues made up in this country for many years.

The Address of the Great Eastern Convention will be published next week, and we hope to be able to print 5000 copies in the same form as the other Address. It is much shorter, and the paper will be filled with other important matter. Will the friends of liberty sustain the effort?

Well Done Exeter and Garland.

On Monday last, the Representative class composed of Exeter and Garland, elected Lyndon Oak, Esq., of Garland, Representative, by a majority of twenty-one over all others. Mr. Oak is a thorough-going Liberty man, and as such was elected to the Legislature from the same class, two years ago, after several trials. The Liberty men of this class are composed of the right stuff; they do not know what it is to yield without trying.

In the Dexter and Corinna class there was no choice at the third trial, though the Liberty vote increased. Mr. Abbot, of Dexter, is the Liberty candidate, and we hope to be able in two or three weeks to announce the election of this excellent man.—*Ban. Gazette.*

From Port au Prince.

We learn that Capt. Drew, of the brig Forest, just arrived from Port au Prince, which place he left on the 1st of October, that the late insurrection in favor of the former President, Herrera, had been quelled.—Some ten or twelve of the ring-leaders had been shot the Saturday previous to his sailing. Twelve more had been tried, nine of whom were proved guilty, and an express had started for the Cape, to know of the President what disposition was to be made of them.—All was tranquil when he left.

Great preparations were making at Port au Prince and the Cape to raise an army to go against the Dominicans. Every man capable of bearing arms was put into the ranks. We have the Monitor, of Port au Prince, of the 20th of September. It is filled with official decrees as to the operations of the tariff, and with military orders.

The military were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, and everything betokened a very warlike appearance. The National Guard of Port au Prince was placed under the command of Col. Eliebert, and the military, under date of the 19th September, were summoned to meet and march at once. All were denounced as traitors, and the accomplices of traitors, who were not gladly obedient to the laws. Gen. Therlonze was at the head of a body of troops, and out in pursuit of those who were charged with rebellion.

The official orders, as we read them, denote great ardor and enthusiasm. The disturbances, however, were gathering strength.—They had surprised one small fort, and were endeavoring to make the insurrection and disaffection general.

FROM THE ARMY OF OPERATIONS.—Extract from a letter written by an officer now in Texas, dated Camp at Corpus Christi, Texas, 25th Sept., 1845. There never was an army more perfectly quiet than we are in our present position. The last accounts from the frontier render a fight less probable than ever. There has been another revolt among some of the Mexican troops, and a special messenger sent to Washington to propose for Mexico an amicable arrangement with our government.

Wheat Crop in Michigan.

After a short crop of the great Western staple last year, Michigan has this year a glorious growth of wheat, and of very fine quality. Her central Railroad, though it brings ten thousand bushels a day to Detroit, cannot keep the depots clear. The flour of Michigan, in general, now comes to market in as good order as that of Ohio or Western New York; and is of equal excellence quality.—*Mills are going up in various parts of the State, of the best construction, and Michigan flour is undoubtedly hereafter to be a great article of commerce, and enjoy a high reputation.*

From Mexico.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 8th, the Picayune has received dates from the city of Mexico to the 20th of September. The only news of interest is that Gen. Herrera was formally induced into the office of President, on the 15th, and that in his inaugural address he made a remarkable declaration in respect to the present condition of Mexico, which may be regarded as pretty conclusive evidence that to declaration of war against the United States is mediated by the Mexican Government. The President deprecates the utter insufficiency of the revenues of the Government, and says: "The army cannot move; territory usurped will remain usurped; and the hope of recovering to be once lost, the usurpation will be successively and gradually continued until it embraces the whole Republic, and (I shudder to confess it) Mexico with so many elements of abundance and greatness, will disappear from the number of independent nations." Although nothing is said about a declaration of war, the Mexican papers, it appears, still speak of reconquering Texas.

News Items.

SUICIDE.—We understand that a person by the name of Storey of the town of Monmouth, committed suicide on Thursday of last week, by drowning himself in the mill pond near Monmouth Mills. He was about 35 years of age, and has been married eight weeks. Matrimonial troubles are said to be the cause of the act.—*Banner.*

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—We find the following in the St. Louis Reveille: "The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way he would train up the child."

THE REMEDY FOR THE POLITICAL EVILS OF SLAVERY IN THIS COUNTRY IS A SIMPLE ONE. Vote for no slaveholder, nor any man in favor of slavery, for any office.

There is an extraordinary spring of water in Missouri, about fifty miles north of Batesville, which has been sounded to the depth of five hundred feet, without reaching the bottom.—*Syracuse Star.*

TRY ME.—The motto on the seal of Gen. Sam Houston is try me.—*Cin. Com.* If the invitation is addressed to the criminal court we hope it will be promptly accepted.—*Louisville Journal.*

A Jewish Synagogue is to be erected in Cleveland, the corner stone of which has been laid.

The Thomaston Recorder of Oct. 23, says there were a number of cases of small pox at Warren, Me. last week. One colored man has died.

DRUNKARDS FORBID TO MARRY.—The Government of Waldeck, in Germany, has prohibited the issuing of a marriage license to persons of intemperate habits. Just and humane.

MR. PAINE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, in assigning a reason why none of the latter balls that have been fired at him have taken effect, says "he is completely riddled, and that they go through the old holes."

O'Connell has emerged from his retirement, and is agitating the subject of Repeal with new vigor.

HON. SETH M. GATES.—We see the name of the Hon. S. M. Gates among the speakers upon the resolutions at the Wyoming County Liberty Convention. That is the way for a Liberty man to do, come right into Liberty meetings, before Israel and the sun, and talk Liberty Party straight out, and not be spying and sneaking around as W. H. Seaward does to see if he can't steal a little popularity from our crib.—*American.*

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of boots, exclaimed, "By St. Patrick! I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two."

A continuous line of heavy leaden pipe was yesterday laid down across the East River, for the purpose of conveying the electro-magnetic fluid upon the New York and Offing line of Telegraph.—*Jour. of Com.*

CALIFORNIA.—A scheme is said to be "being concocted" for segregating California from Mexico. Only let a few slaveholding scoundrels emigrate thither for their country's good; and the sympathy of Southern chivalry for their brethren, denied the privilege of holding servants, will soon do the work.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—We see that the Democrats will have a majority of three in the Senate—perhaps five. In the House the Whigs will probably have a majority of five or seven.—*U. S. Journal.*

The population of Racine is 2500, having increased 600 within a year.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—It is said that a young colored man, who was desirous of preparing himself for usefulness in Haiti, recently made application for admission to Brown University, but he was refused, on the ground that a few southern students in consequence would leave the institution! We should like to hear President Wayland discuss the "moral philosophy" of this case.—*Hampshire Herald.*

The Governor of Virginia has taken time to convene and consult a Council before complying with the requisition of the Governor of Ohio for the surrender of the Virginians who were recently indicted in Washington county for the kidnapping of the three Ohioans now in prison at Parkersburg, Va.

"Shame where is thy blush?"—The LEDGER of this city advertises a human being for sale—"a boy named Isaac, about 13 years old."—*Phil. Freeman.*

CONN.—There are but 500 persons in Ct. who cannot read or write, while there are 60,000 in Virginia! It is time to look for the cause of such much ignorance.

TENN.—The Legislature of this State met at Nashville on Monday the 16th inst. Both Houses are Democratic, the Senate by 1 and the House by 3 majority.

Five hundred and eighty-nine drunkards have been taken up by the watch of Lowell during the last five months!

POTATOES, HAY, AND APPLES.

The Salem Gazette says:—

The Potato Crop, so far as we can learn, is not so general a failure as was expected. The supply, however, is sufficiently short, to keep the prices, through the season, above the prices of former years. They are now selling, we understand, in our market, at the unprecedented rate of 75 cents a bushel.

Hay has fallen rather short; but the increased prices make it as good a crop as usual, for the farmer who has no worse luck than his neighbor.

Apples are scarce and high, this year, owing, probably, to the excessive crop of last year. Other fruits have been very abundant and excellent.

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION has "Resolved that that human race be born without their knowledge or consent."

AMERICAN HEMP is now exported to Scotland, where it is used instead of flax in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, and where a new process has been discovered for softening the article prior to its being spun.—Very fine and white goods are made of it, as well as bonnets and paper.

Sch. Meridian, Stoddard, of and from Hallowell for Edgartown, with ashes and provisions, struck on Trickett Shoal, night of 15th inst., bilged, drifted over, anchored, and sunk, leaving nothing but the head of masts out of water, from where the crew were taken, after remaining eight or ten hours, two of them nearly exhausted. They were taken to Nantucket, by sloop Laura, Captain Smith.

In Mexico, it is said, there are three thousand five hundred secular clergy, one thousand seven hundred monks and two thousand nuns, owning property valued at one hundred million dollars.

At the Cattle Show, connected with the American Institute at New York, last week, there were exhibited a pair of milk-white mules—also, a couple of milk-white Guinea fowls!

ANOTHER OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE SWALLOW FLOOD.—The remains of Mrs. Gilson, of Schenectady, one of the passengers lost in the steamboat Swallow, were discovered Thursday, as we learn from the Evening Journal, two miles below Athens, and though in a state of decomposition, they were identified by a watch with her name on it. The money she had with her was also found. The watch had stopped at ten minutes past eight, which was about the time the boat sunk.

POTATOES.—A Nova Scotia paper says:—The crop of potatoes is very great, except where planted too early. The partial failure of the crop in the United States, and the blight in part of New Brunswick, will afford markets for what surplus our farmers may have. Large prices, however, should not be anticipated, as Prince Edward Island can supply any deficiency and prevent high prices.

A Prince Edward Island paper says that the disease amongst the potatoes in that island, is not quite so serious as it was anticipated, and that a very good crop might yet be expected.

THE POTATO TRADE.—It has been estimated that there was shipped from this port last season 19,620 barrels of white-blue-nose Potatoes, and that the quantities shipped direct from Calais, Robinson, Perry, Lubec, and Penobscot, would make the number of barrels exported at rising 40,000. It is now supposed that the quantity to be sent to market will not exceed 5,000 barrels, as very few farmers in the neighborhood will have more than will answer for seed and their own consumption.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

The New York Sun declares the cost of the Navy for the twelve years past to be fifty-six millions of dollars.

A remarkable cave, once a refuge for the early Christians of Africa, as appears from inscriptions, has been discovered near Guelma. The Arabs never dared to enter lest they should be seized by its guardian angel.

The Steamship Great Britain will not make another trip to this country this year. On her return to England, she will be taken into dock, a false keel put to her, her power increased, and her propeller improved.

THE SMALL POX is prevailing to great extent in the upper part of the State of New York. The Batavia Times says that in the village of Alexander, eight cases occurred in one day. The inhabitants of the neighboring villages are preparing to fence up roads, to cut off all communication with the place.

We are happy to state that Mr. John B. Gough is better to-day than he was last week, when he had been seriously ill. With care and attention, and particularly quiet, his restoration to health is more encouraging than it has been. His physician is unwilling for him to see company at present.—*Journal.*

RAILROADS.—We have already alluded to the railroad mania which is now raging in Great Britain, and bids fair to swallow up all the floating capital, and something more. We have now before us a copy of the London Times of the 3d inst., with its supplement, and containing six columns of advertisements, in close fine print, relating to railroads, and railroad meetings! These advertisements would occupy twelve columns of the Boston Journal.—*Merc. Jour.*

At the late cattle show in Pittsfield, Mass., a new mode was practiced to evade the selling of liquor. Passengers were carried back and forth in an omnibus for six cents, and furnished with a drink gratis.

A man in Yarmouth has picked this season from a single rod of land, over two bushels of cranberries.

There are seventy book stores and periodical establishments in Boston, and forty-five newspapers.

The experiment of cultivating crops by means of electricity, is a failure in all parts of Europe.

FLOUR.—The imports of Flour the last three days, as near as can be ascertained, are 27,615 barrels. Exports during the same time are 1275 barrels.—*Boston Journal.*

Some appear to think that if a man only has money, that as a natural consequence he must be a gentleman.

Destructive Fire in Brunswick.

We regret to learn that a Fire broke out in Brunswick, in this county, yesterday, (Sunday) morning, at one o'clock, that did considerable damage. An attentive friend at B. has furnished the particulars,—from which we learn the fire was first discovered bursting from the barn of Mr. Stephen Harris, and before engines could be brought into the field, the raging element had extended along the shed connecting the barn with the house, and the latter was soon enveloped in flames and destroyed, together with part of the furniture in the same. The fire next communicated to the elegant two-story dwelling house of Capt. Joseph Badger, which, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the fire Department and citizens, was consumed with his wood house. Capt. B's furniture was mostly removed.

The unoccupied dwelling house, (worth \$800 to \$1000) owned by Mr. George Woodside, was destroyed by fire last week. The work of an incendiary.—*Eastern Argus.*

Receipts for the Standard.

	Paid.	Vol.	No.	or to
Chas. O. Libby,	\$3.50	5	52	Aug. '46
J. H. Dennison,	1.50	4	40	May '46
Alfred Smith,	2.63	5	15	Nov. '45
George Watts,	1.50	6	3	Sept. '46
Joel Churchill,	1.50	5	54	Aug. '46
L. Hunt,	2.00	5	22	'46
Rev. C. Freeman,	1.00	5	26	Feb. '46
Archibald Smith,	2.00	4	1	Aug. '44
J. A. Gorch,	1.50	5	52	'46
N. G. Marston,	1.50	5	52	'46
Jabez Mitchell,	2.00	5	52	'46
Luther Crosby,	2.00	4	52	'45

The following payments have been made to the printer for the Standard since May 5, and not before been acknowledged:

Eben. Moore,	\$4.00	5	26	Feb. '46
John Moore,	4.00	5	26	'46
U. Hooker,	4.00	5	1	Aug. '45
Enoch Merrill,	1.50	5	34	Mar. '46
William Merrill,	75	5	8	Sept. '46
James Dinsmore,	2.00	5	6	'45
Col. D. Baker,	1.50	5	34	May '46
Ephraim Gammon,	2.00	4	13	Oct. '46
E. T. Fogg,	2.00	5	52	'46
Eliphalet Packard,	2.00	5	52	Aug. '46
John Hathorn,	1.00	5	40	June '46
James Marrs,	2.00	4	52	Aug. '45
Alexander Bates,	1.75	6	5	Sept. '46
L. Ramin Hardy,	1.50	6	13	Oct. '46
D. B. Robinson,	1.50	5	52	'46
N. Conant,	1.50	6	3	'46
E. Robinson,	3.00	3	26	Feb. '44
David Sewall,	1.00	4	20	Dec. '45
A. Farlin,	2.00	4	52	Aug. '45
W. W. Dinsmore,	1.50	5	52	'46
Rufus Bixby,	1.50	5	52	Aug. '46
Sanborn Dinsmore,	1.50	6	15	Nov. '46
Simon Dinsmore,	1.50	4	52	Aug. '45
Cephus Vaughan,	1.50	4	52	Aug. '45
Robert Atwood,	1.50	4	40	June '45

Anti-Slavery Meeting at New Gloucester.

Pursuant to a vote of the "New Gloucester Liberty Association," a meeting of the friends of equal rights will be held at the Town House, in this town, on Tuesday, Oct. 28th, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. and will continue through the day and evening. Speakers from abroad are expected to attend and will give interest to the meeting. Our friends in this vicinity and citizens of this place (and ladies too) are respectfully invited to attend.
Per order. AARON EVELL, Sec'y of the N. Gloucester Lib. Ass.
New Gloucester, Oct. 6, 1845.

Letter from

NICHOLAS D. FORT, Esq.,
OF ALBANY, N. Y.

The benefit I have derived induces me to write to you for the service and good of others. If you will please make it known. For the term of seven years I have been subject to a violent Dyspeptic derangement of the stomach and bowels, and consequently I was feeble, delicate, and debilitated. When in this miserable state of health I was seized with the influenza, attended with hoarseness and a hollow cough, and a severe pain in my right side and shoulder; fever set in and my tongue was turned up very much. My physician prescribed among many other kinds of treatment mercurial salivation, but all without the least benefit. My cough became very severe and I expectorated full half a pint a day of what my physician called consumptive pus. I now apprehended that my case was becoming desperate, a counsel of physicians was called, but all of no avail. By the recommendation of a friend I then made trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. The first two days I took diluted, but afterwards in full doses and in exact accordance with the directions. At once a great change was perceptible in all my symptoms which placed my system in a more composed and agreeable state. My cough and expectoration decreased, my stomach and bowels resumed their proper action, my appetite immediately revived, my tongue became clear, all the functions were harmonized, my nerves became tranquil, my body was gradually restored to a state of tone and strength. At the present time I enjoy perfect health, has lost weight, and my general activity of body and mind, and relief from former habitual dyspepsy, than I have experienced ever before. My cough and pains are gone and I am well.
For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, Proprietor Health Restorative. } 2ml

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 16th inst., by Elder Philip Weaver, Mr. Noah Green to Miss Sarah Jane Rowe, both of Smithfield.
In this town, 19th inst., in the Baptist Meeting house, by Rev. S. Adams, Mr. Theodore Faught of Sidney, to Miss Sarah Glitten of Vassaboro'.
In Leeds, 19th inst., by Rev. J. S. Leighton, Mr. David Lamb to Miss Eunice F. Lane.
In Augusta, Hiram Kincaid to Louisa Cook; Wm. N. Sault of Boston, to Mary E. Norcross.
In Winslow, 14th inst., by Rev. C. Gardiner, Wm. Mathews, Esq., Editor of the Yankee Blade, Gardiner, to Elizabeth, daughter of A. Dingley, Esq., of W. In Belgrade, 19th inst., Wm. Branch of Waterville, to Caroline Rowe.
In Littlefield, by Rev. Mr. Grant, Manuel D. Fraters to Ann M. Hutebe, both of West Gardiner.
In Boston, George W. C. Washburn of Livermore, to Diana P. Parmalee.

DEATHS.

In Greene, 13th inst. at the residence of his father, Nathaniel L. Sawyer, Mr. S. S. Crowell, a graduate of Bowdoin College. He spent one year as Preceptor of Hallowell Academy.
In Sidney, on Monday night, Jacob Gifford, aged about 25. He fell from the yard of a river boat, while furling the sail, and was drowned. It was quite dark, and as nothing was heard of him after he fell, he probably was hurt by the fall, and sunk immediately. The body had not been found on Tuesday.
In Monmouth, on Wednesday last week, Bezer L. Storers. He drowned himself in a pond near which he lived.
In Raisin, Michigan, Sept. 14, Joseph Lovejoy, 58, formerly of Sidney.
At sea, 10th inst., of Consumption, on board Brig Carleton, on her passage from Savannah to Boston, Franklin Call, 1st officer, of Dresden, Me., 37.
In this town, on the 7th inst. of typhus fever, Wm. G. Patridge, aged 16 years and 5 months.
Cut off suddenly, in the very dawn of life, this amiable and enterprising young man, whose future prospects had awakened the most pleasing anticipations of his friends, has left the circle in which he moved, deeply to deplore his loss. With calmness he met the messenger that summoned him away from earth, signifying, when informed of the fatal symptoms of his disease, that he was willing to bow to the will of the Lord.
"So fades the lovely blooming flower." Com.

Cloak and Dress Goods

IN great variety at extremely LOW PRICES, just received at
F. LYFORD & CO.'S, 1

Carpets.

F. LYFORD & CO. have now on hand as good an assortment of CARPETS as can be found in the state, and will be sold as low. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. Sept. 15, 1845.

Machine Cards.

S. PAGE & Co. have just received a supply of S. CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Spem and Lard Oil suitable for wool.

Dry Goods.

F. LYFORD & CO. have just opened an unusually extensive assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, comprising every article in the line, which will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. The public have our sincere regards for past favors which shall be duly reciprocated by us giving GOOD BARGAINS in our line.
Hallowell, Sept. 16, 1845.

S. PAGE & CO.,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN	
Alum	Muriatic Acid
Antimony	Sassafras Oil
Antony	Nic Wood
Aqua Ammonia	Nutgalls
Do. Fortis	Oil Vitrol
Banca Tin	Oil Soap
Bar Tin	Olive Oil
Barwood	Oxalic Acid
Bichromate Potash	Peach Wood
Bleaching Salts	Pearlash
Blue Vitrol	Persian Berries
Brazil Wood	Potash
Roll Brimstone	Prussiate Potash, English
Canwood	Press Plates

Poetry.

For the Liberty Standard.
AWAKE COLUMBIA.

Awake, my country, from thy dreamy sleep,
No longer rest in foolish lethargy;
Thy banner, thy patriots, and thy prophets weep,
As o'er the ruins of thy fallen worth.

Arouse from slumber, hear the frantic wail,
The sighs of slaves, who till thy tyrant's soil;
What can thy boast of freedom e'er avail,
While thou extortest unrequited toil?

Think thy transgressions are of crimson dye,
And will the Saviour for thy ransom still?
Thy hope is vain for mercy from his eye,
Except thou turn and his commands fulfill.

Long hast thou strove, thy galling chains to bind,
Closer and stronger on the trembling slave;
Long have thy base transgressions cursed mankind,
And canst thou hope that mercy yet will save?

Dost thou not tremble lest thy fate is sealed,
To be as Sodom's was in ages past?
Say, has not warning after warning pealed?
Thou hast not hearkened, soon will come the last.

Ah! fiery clouds are threatening o'er thee now,
Which cause thy righteous few to mourn and weep!
A frown hath settled on the Almighty's brow,
Nor will his holy vengeance o'er thee sleep.

Even must it wake! yet still the righteous few,
He will preserve, and shield them by his power;
He will not harm the humble, just and true,
But will sustain them in each trying hour.

Yes it must wake, except before his throne
Thou humbly bow, surrendering up thy will;
Except thou as in dust and ashes mourn,
And pray for mercy and compassion still.

Then hark! will thy ever gracious God,
His vengeance turn from off thy guilty head;
In tender love withdraw his chastening rod,
And give thee rest, through him for us who bleed.

ABIGAIL.

China, 8d month, 1845.

Miscellany.

A MOB ON BOARD THE CAMBRIA.

Frederick Douglass, the celebrated fugitive from slavery, and anti-slavery lecturer, with the Hutchinsons, was a passenger on board the Cambria, on her last trip to England. On the last evening previous to the arrival of the vessel, a desire was expressed to the Captain that Douglass should address the passengers upon the subject of American Slavery. Douglass was accordingly requested, and he gave an address which excited a flame among the pro-slavery Americans on board that it was difficult to extinguish.

Douglass gives the following account of the matter in a letter which was published in the last number of the Boston Liberator. This account is very different from that of the vile pimp of slavery who wrote from London to the Boston Times, saying that "if there had been a Southerner on board, his [Douglass'] carriage would have been food for sharks!"

"Yes, they actually got up a mob—a real American, republican, democratic, Christian mob,—and that, too, on the deck of a British steamer, and in sight of the beautiful blue lands of Dunbarville! I declare, it is enough to make a slave ashamed of the country that enslaved him, to think of it. Without the slightest pretensions to patriotism, as the phrase goes, the conduct of the mobocratic Americans on board the Cambria almost made me ashamed to say I had run away from such a country. It was decidedly the most daring and disgraceful, as well as wicked exhibition of depravity, I ever witnessed, North or South; and the actors in it showed themselves to be as hard in heart, as venomous in spirit, and as bloody in design, as the infuriated men, who bathed their hands in the warm blood of the noble Lovejoy."

The facts connected with, and the circumstances leading to, this most disgraceful transaction, I will now give, with most minuteness, though I may border, at times, a little on the ludicrous.

In the first place, our passengers were made up of nearly all sorts of people, from different countries, of the most opposite modes of thinking on all subjects. We had nearly all sorts of parties in morals, religion, and politics, as well as trades, callings, and professions. The doctor and the lawyer, the soldier and the sailor, were there. The scheming Connecticut wooden clock maker, the large, surly, New York lion-tamer, the solemn Roman Catholic bishop, and the Orthodox Quaker were there. A minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and a minister of the Church of England—the established Christian and the wandering Jew, the Whig and the Democrat, the white and the black—were there. There was the dark-visaged Spaniard, and the light-visaged Englishman, the man from Montreal, and the man from Mexico. There were slaveholders from Cuba, and slaveholders from Georgia. We had anti-slavery singing and pro-slavery grumbling;—and at the same time that Gov. Hammond's Letters were being read, my Narrative was being circulated.

In the midst of the debate going on, there sprang up quite a desire, on the part of a number on board, to have me lecture to them on slavery. I was first requested to do so by one of the passengers, who had become quite interested. I, of course, declined, well knowing that that was a privilege which the Capt. alone had a right to give, and I intimated as much to the friend who invited me. I told him I should not feel at liberty to lecture, unless the Captain should personally invite me to speak.

Things went on as usual till between five and six o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, when I received an invitation from the Captain to deliver an address upon the saloon deck. I signified my willingness to do so, and he at once ordered the bell to be rung and the meeting called. This was the signal for a general excitement. Some swore I should not speak, and others said I should. Bloody threats were being made against me, if I attempted it. At the hour appointed, I went upon the saloon deck, where I was expected to speak. There was much noise going on among the passengers, evidently intended to make it impossible for me to proceed. At length, our Hutchinson friends broke forth in one of their unrivaled songs, which, like the angel of old, closed the house's mouths, so that, for a time, silence prevailed. The Captain taking advantage of this silence, now introduced me, and expressed the hope that the audience would hear me with attention. I then commenced speaking; and, after expressing my gratitude to a kind Providence that had brought us safely across the sea, I proceeded to portray the condition of my brethren in bonds. I had not uttered five words, when a Mr. Hazzard, from Connecticut, called out in a loud voice, "That's a lie!" I was so taken up with him, though he was murmuring nearly all the while, backed up by a number from New Jersey. I continued till I

to them the reason of Hazzard's conduct.—The colored man, in our country, was treated as a being without rights. "That's a lie!" said Hazzard. I then told the audience that as almost every thing I said was pronounced lies, I would endeavor to substantiate them by sending a few extracts from slave laws.—The slaveholders, finding they were now to be fully exposed, rushed up about me, with hands clenched, and swore I should not speak. They were ashamed to have American laws read before an English audience. Silence was restored by the interference of the Capt. who took a noble stand in regard to my speaking. He said he had tried to please all his passengers—and a part of them had expressed to him a desire to hear me lecture to them, and in obedience to their wishes he had invited me to speak; and those who did not wish to hear, might go to some other part of the ship. He then turned, and requested me to proceed. I again commenced, but was again interrupted—more violently than before. One slaveholder from Cuba shook his fist in my face, and said, "O, I wish I had you in Cuba!" "Ah!" said another, "I wish I had him in Savannah! We would use him up!" Said another, "I will be one of a number to throw him overboard!"

We were now fully divided into two distinct parties—those in favor of my speaking and those against me. A noble-spirited Irish gentleman assured the man who proposed to throw me overboard, that two could play at that game, and that, in the end, he might be thrown overboard himself. The clamor went on, waxing hotter and hotter, till it was quite impossible for me to proceed. I was stopped, but the cause went on. Anti-slavery was uppermost, and the mob was now of more service to the cause against which it was directed. The clamor went on long after I ceased speaking, and was only silenced by the Captain, who told the mobocrats if they did not cease their clamor, he would have them put in irons; and he actually sent for the irons, and doubtless would have made use of them, had not the rioters become orderly.

Such is but a faint outline of an AMERICAN MOB ON BOARD OF A BRITISH STEAM PACKET.

Yours, to the end of the race.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

PHONOGRAPHY--TO THE PUBLIC.

The Executive Council of the American Phonographic Society, desiring to extend a knowledge of the objects of the society, and to interest the American people in this reform in which they are engaged, take this method of publishing the preamble and a few of the leading articles of their amended constitution, and the list of officers of their society. A society with a similar object has existed more than three years in Great Britain, and has been found a most efficient instrument in propagating a knowledge of phonography, and interesting the public in this important branch of educational reform. It is a matter, which is now susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that one entire third of that time, labor and money, expended upon the instruction of the young by the existing modes of education, may, by a slight change in the method of writing, printing, and spelling words, such as is dictated by common sense, and approved by genuine science, be saved to the public, or devoted to the farther development of the youthful mind—that every book in the language, including the Bible, the palladium of our national prosperity and the assurance of a better life, may be cheapened by one-fourth of its present cost—that the book-keeper, the letter-writer, the lawyer, the clergyman, and the author, may all be spared four-fifths or five-sixths of the manual drudgery to which they are now condemned, and in fine, that our knowledge of music education, of the exact etymology of words, of the correct pronunciation of our own and foreign languages, and our facilities for acquiring them, will be greatly improved by the change, and that a uniform method of representing sounds will be long prevail throughout the world.

In the language of our English conductors, "the end we have in view should be strictly kept in mind, to inspire us, and to render all opposition unavailing. It is to open the deaf ears of ignorance to the voice of knowledge; to clear the road of learning of the briars and thorns which at present beset it; to multiply the power of the printing press indefinitely, by the indefinite multiplication of readers;—to make writing and reading as easy as speaking and hearing; not merely to the few with in the speaker's voice, but to many who that voice would otherwise never have sounded; not merely to the enlightened European but to the ignorant savage. No language need now be unwritten, no difficulty experienced in reducing any language to writing. The most fugitive word may now be fixed in its flight; and treasured up for the future edification of future generations, and as exhibit-d in types may come home to the hearts of the humblest."

Educators of the young, parents, statesmen, missionaries, advocates of civilization and knowledge! to you we appeal. You know and feel how much the present mistaken system of spelling and writing has opposed your utmost efforts; you can appreciate the instrument you place in your hands. It is not simply your interest, it is your duty—and we hope it will be your pleasure to give us assistance which we now confidently request. Join with us, and the success of the SPEECH WRITING AND SPEECH PRINTING REFORM IS CERTAIN.

Complaints have already been made, by the friends of phonography, that persons, not qualified so much, have in several instances endeavored to form classes, and by their entire uselessness to explain the art and give instructions in it, have caused wrong impressions to go abroad and prejudiced the minds of many against it. In order, therefore, to prevent, as far as possible, the attempts of ignorant and incompetent persons to teach Phonography, which tend to bring it into disrepute and abuse the public confidence, the council has adopted the method of granting certificates, upon examination, or satisfactory testimonials, to such persons as may apply, and who, in their opinion, are qualified to give instruction. They have no other object in taking this course, than to promote the advancement of the writing and printing reformation, and to guard against the injurious impressions which result from an imperfect exhibition of the art.

While, therefore, they do not assume to pronounce that all teachers of Phonography who are not provided with a certificate under the authority of the society, are therefore necessarily incompetent to their task, but they do give their assurance that those who are so provided shall, so far as they are able to ascertain them, possess the requisite qualifications. In cases of obvious imposture or fraud, they will feel authorized to call the public to the individuals who practice by name. They hope, however, that a necessity of this kind will be of rare occurrence.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the extreme irregularity and confusion which prevail in the orthography of the English language, (and of the languages of the earth generally,) and the cumbersome and tedious methods of writing now in use, give rise to evils of immense magnitude; and whereas, Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, has brought to a wonderful degree of per-

English language, upon the same principle, and, assisted by men of science in different countries, is now successfully engaged in constructing a universal alphabet for the uniform representation of all languages; and whereas, these improvements in writing and printing promise to be of great advantage to mankind; by saving the vast amount of time, labor, and money, now wasted in acquiring the very rudiments and keys of knowledge—reading, writing, and spelling; by abridging the manual labor of writing five-sixths or more; by contributing to establish an undeviating standard for the spelling and pronouncing of words, thus perfecting and giving unity to language; by rendering easy the arts of reading and writing, and thus tending to universalize education; by elevating the intelligence and morality of the people; by advancing the cause of religion, of science, of industry, and of art; and finally, by promoting a free intercourse among the nations of the earth, which will knit them more closely in the bonds of peace and goodwill; therefore, we feel that a weighty and imperative duty devolves upon us to do all in our power to aid an object so important as the reform herein proposed, and believing that associated and combined efforts will effectually accomplish this object, we have formed, and do form ourselves into a society, under the government of the following

CONSTITUTION:

Art. 1. This Society shall be called the American Phonographic Society.

OBJECTS.

Art. 2. The general object of this society shall be, to carry forward and complete the writing, and printing reformation, by such means as may be in its power; and especially by awakening the public attention to the immense importance of the subject—by furnishing facilities for correspondence among Phonographers, by countenancing and encouraging competent teachers of Phonography and Phonotypy; by guarding the public from the impositions of incompetent and ignorant pretenders—and by advising and hastening the introduction of these arts into our colleges, academies, schools, and seminaries of education.

MEMBERSHIP.

Art. 3. Any person may become a member of this society, without fee, who can write Phonography legibly, by sending his application, post paid, to the president of the society, or to the secretary of the executive council, written in Phonographic characters, accompanied by his or her full name and address, (both in Phonography and the common hand,) and by a statement whether he or she is over or under sixteen years of age.

MEETINGS.

Art. 4. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held in the city of Boston, on the last Wednesday of May.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.—S. P. Andrews, Esq., 330 Washington street, Boston.
Vice Presidents.—Rev. E. N. Kirk, Montgomery Place, Boston; Rev. S. L. Pomroy, Bangor, Maine; John Neal, Esq., Portland; P. H. Sweetser, Master, Harvard School, Charlestown, Mass.; Cyrus Pierce, Principal, State Normal School, Newton, Mass.; H. R. Rockwell, principal Winsted Academy, Ct.; Rev. E. Leigh, principal of Young Ladies' High School, Bristol, R. I.; Isaac P. Shephard, master Otis School, Boston, Mass.; P. Crafts, master Hawes School, South Boston; Rev. E. A. Marshall, Eatonton, Georgia; Rev. S. Nash, East Haddam, Ct.; Anson J. Carter, Quincy, Illinois.

Executive Council.—Hon. J. H. Wright, Boston; Wm. H. Wilson, do; Dr. J. F. Flagg, do; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, do; Dr. James W. Stone, do; Augustus F. Boyle, do; O. Marchand, do; Mrs. Mary A. Andrews, do; Miss Levina Buoncorno, teacher, do; Miss Electa N. Lincoln, teacher, Normal School, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. J. A. Davis, teacher, Boston Mass.; Miss S. W. Tabor, teacher, Roxbury, Mass.

Secretary.—H. H. Lincoln, Brimmer School, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer.—J. N. Barbour, Cambridgeport, Mass., Office, 92 State street, Boston. On behalf of the executive committee.

S. P. ANDREWS, President.

H. H. LINCOLN, Secretary.

NOTE.—Phonographers, of all ages, who wish to be enrolled as members of the society, are requested to send in their names and address immediately. A full list of the members and officers, together with a complete copy of the constitution, will then be published, and furnished to each member—and they will be supplied with Phonographic documents from time to time. Teachers are requested to obtain lists of the phonographers in their neighborhoods, and forward them to the address of the president of the society, Phonographic Institution, 339 Washington street, Boston.

Commerce of the United States with different Nations.

A late Cincinnati Herald contains a table, compiled from the National Intelligencer, showing the amount of the commerce of the United States with the nations of America, for the year ending June 30, 1844—as follows:

	Exports to	Imports from	Total.
Texas,	\$297,548	678,531	955,079
Mexico,	1,794,833	2,387,002	4,181,835
Can. R. of Am.,	159,276	223,403	373,679
New Grenada,	126,666	198,616	315,222
Venezuela,	527,472	1,436,479	1,963,951
Brazil,	2,815,252	6,883,806	9,702,058
Cisleptian Rep.,	462,176	147,763	609,939
Argentine Rep.,	504,289	1,421,192	1,925,481
Chili,	1,105,221	739,370	1,855,591
Peru,	10,307	184,424	194,731
British W. Indies,	4,136,046	837,906	4,973,952
U. S. Colonies,	1,167,711	1,167,711	2,335,422
Cuba,	6,238,395	9,930,421	15,168,816
Haiti,	1,128,356	1,441,244	2,569,600
Totals,	23,955,788	27,523,897	51,779,685

The Herald remarks that with all these countries, except the British American Colonies, the British West Indies, and the Cisleptian Republic, which is called the balance of trade is overwhelmingly against us; and yet, every body is aware that our commerce with these countries is exceedingly profitable.—From Brazil and Cuba we import nearly nine millions more than we export to them. On the other hand to the British West Indies and British American Colonies we export eight millions more than we import from them.—Our heaviest commerce, it is seen, is carried on first with Cuba, then Brazil, then the British possessions, then Mexico, then Haiti.—With the last mentioned power we could greatly extend our trade, were it not for the extreme folly of the slaveholders, who will not permit the Government to recognize Haiti, or send thither representatives of our interests.

By a reference to tables showing the nature of this commerce, it is "perceived that these countries furnish the great market for free labor products.—Of the total amount of exports, \$20,302,682, of the total value of the rice, cotton, tobacco and sugar exported was only \$1,903,313." Notwithstanding this, we think we may venture the statement that the great majority of our importers and consumers agents in these countries have been selected from the slaveholding caste. It is a fact, too, that the interests of American commerce in those

and tobacco, instead of bread stuffs and manufactured goods, had constituted two-thirds of the exports to these American States, the policy would have been different. "The foregoing table will enable us to form some idea of the injury we may sustain from a war with Mexico. A commerce worth from forty to fifty millions of dollars would be exposed to the depredations of privateers of all nations, sailing under the flag and in the commission of Mexico."

The Family.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

SONG OF THE HARVEST HOME.

BY WILLIAM C. LODGE.

Our Harvest is ended—
Let's join in a song,
That the sweet-scented zephyrs
May waft it along.
O'er the hill and the valley,
The river and plain,
Till it echoes from forest
And mountain again.

To the Lord of the Harvest
Our song we will sing;
And this be the incense,
Together we bring,
For the blessings of sunshine,
Of dew and of rain;
The fruitful pasture,
And fields of bright grain.

The bee-haunted valley,
And meadow are still,
And the rosh of the sickle
Has ceased on the hill;
The voice of the mower
Salutes not the morn,
For the harvest is gathered;
And safe in the barn.

The gay feathered warblers
Of orchard and grove,
Are tuning their voices
In accents of love;
And the clear sunny strummet
Bursts forth in a song,
Through the green mossy borders
It wanders along.

And the breeze of the morning,
That steals from the bowers
The breath of its freshness,
The scent of the flowers,
With its music of murmurs,
Invites from toil,
To a thankful thanksgiving,
For gifts of the soil.

Oh, come, while all nature
Delights to prolong,
The incense of worship
In free-offered song;
If the Lord of the Harvest
Will smile on our store,
And design us a blessing,
We ask for no more.

WHAT IS MOST BEAUTIFUL?

Is it the vast and mighty sun, revolving in immensity and giving light and heat to unnumbered worlds around it? Or, in the words of another, "is it when its rays gild the eastern horizon, after the darkness of the night, and the landscape is adorned with a thousand shades and colors; when millions of insects awake and bask in its rays; when the birds start from their slumbers, and fill the groves with their melody; when the flocks and herds express their joy in harsher exclamations; when man goeth forth to his labor, and the hills rejoice on every side?"

Is it this? Or the moon, pale empress of the night, as she moves, amid the music of the heavenly spheres, along her shining path, pouring "her lustre on spacious cities and lofty mountains, glimmering on the ocean, the lakes and rivers, opening a prospect wide as the eye can reach, which would otherwise be involved in the deepest gloom?"

Or is it in the mild gentle stars, as, one by one, they light up their brilliant lamps on high, and gaze with unnumbered eyes of love, like sentinels, over a sleeping world, where, perchance, some lone watcher of earth, with heaven-directed eyes, marks their glorious beauty and exclaims: "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him?"

Is it the mighty heaving ocean, when its mountain billows madly lash the shore, and toss the foundering ship upon its bosom, till the timbers part and she sinks far down to coral beds, and caverns dark; or when, like a sleeping infant, in calm repose, it mirrors the clear blue sky above?

Is it the tornado, the hurricane, the sweeping avalanche, or the storm-spirit striding over the ruins of forests, towns and cities; in some worn, moss-covered piles; in lofty mountains, sculptured marble, the breath of fame, the voice of flowers or the fanning zephyrs?

Is it man?—his stately form and noble brow? Or woman's voice and love-lit eye? Are these the most beautiful? If so, who would have marked their beauty, and of what value would earth's varied hues and tints have been, had noble and godlike mind never been created? Surely it cannot be in those that the highest beauty dwells, but in the ever-active, never-dying soul; the vital principle within, that naught can ever crush; the ethereal spark struck from heavenly mould, that is destined to live on, after all these have perished; after worlds upon worlds have been blotted from existence; and system upon system has vanished away.—*Lowell Offering.* J. L. B.

STORY OF A SISTER'S LOVE.

A few days ago I was at the State Prison at Sing Sing, where I heard the facts I am about to relate. They furnish as touching an instance of devotion as I have lately met, and they show us that in the humblest walks, even in the atmosphere of vice and crime, there may flourish some of the purest passions, that ought to win our charities and make us respect the poor.

A young man in Nova Scotia came to the city of New York and fell among thieves.—He became the companion of criminals, perhaps a criminal himself. Certainly he was arrested on a charge of crime, was tried, convicted, and sent to the prison at Sing Sing.

His sister in Nova Scotia heard of the fate of her brother, and resolved to secure his deliverance from prison. She was only a servant girl, and her scanty purse was barely sufficient to defray her expenses through the long journey to the city. When she reached New York, she learned that the only way to get her brother out of prison was by pardon from the Governor of the State, and he was at Albany. She had no means to employ counsel to aid her in making the application, nor even the little that was necessary to pay her own way to the feet of the Governor.—She went to service in the city, and worked faithfully till she had earned money enough to defray her expenses to Albany, and was soon there, a stranger, a young, unprotected woman, with no other recommendation than that of having a brother in the State Prison. She inquired the way to the Governor's house, obtained an audience, and then with all the eloquence of love so long pent in her own bosom, she made known her request. The Governor said that he must have some reason for granting the pardon, or he could not interfere!

"But my brother is an innocent man," said the girl, who had never for a moment indulged the thought that he could have been guilty of crime. "He has never been in prison, and he is a mill for grinding and manufacturing iron."

to prove the innocence of her imprisoned brother. She returned to New York, and finding a place, again resumed her domestic service, and indefatigably labored, as time and opportunity allowed, to accomplish what was now the great end of her life. And what will not perseverance and love achieve! Hopeless the attempt might appear, she found the men who composed the jury that convicted her brother, and obtained the names of every one of them to a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances in his case, and asking the interposition of executive clemency in his behalf. With this petition she devotedly waited on the Governor. He was moved by the intensity of her purpose, and his ardent strength of his affection. But he still hesitated. "Why," said she, "you must pardon my brother. I shall never leave you until you do. I shall stay just here and pray for ever, and if you wish me to go away you must pardon him, and I will bless you, and God will bless you the longest day you live." Her prayers and tears so far prevailed as to extort a promise that he would make immediate inquiries into the case, and if they were satisfactory he would transmit the pardon by a certain day, which he named, through the mail, to the prison at Sing Sing.

Once more the noble hearted girl returns to her work, and waits for the slow weeks to wear away. But they flew faster when she thought that the time of her brother's liberty drew near. This was to be the reward of her toil and suffering.

On the very day which the Governor had named, the constant sister, made her appearance at the door of the prison at Sing Sing, and informs the keeper that she had come for her brother, who on that day was to be pardoned by the Governor. She was told that no pardon had been received. Her heart sank within her. She was, after all, to be disappointed! "But the Governor said he would send it by the post, and it would be here to-day. He will keep his promise, I know he will." The keeper was struck with her appearance and deeply interested in her manner. He told her to come in and he would send to the post office. While the messenger was gone, she walked the room in great agitation, trembling between hope and fear, and when the word was brought that there was no pardon, she protested that it would come, and she should not leave the prison until it did.—The kind-hearted keeper took her to his house and permitted her to stay there waiting the arrival of the Governor's letter. The next day it came—the pardon came—and she embraced her brother free, and freed by his sister's sacrifice and love.

The pardon was accompanied by a letter from the Governor to the prisoner, urging him in strong and impressive language to conduct himself in a manner worthy of the noble sister of whom he had reason to be proud, and to whose self-denying and persevering efforts he was indebted for his liberty. The brother and sister rejoicing in their re-union and the boon of freedom so toilfully won, took their way from the prison-house, and are doubtless now in some retirement, earning an honest livelihood.

I dwell with peculiar interest upon this instance of sisterly attachment. It teaches me not to look only to the refined and elevated circles of humanity, for examples of pure and constant love. It tells me the poor and neglected have hearts, and that they are as keenly alive to pleasure and pain, as those in the more highly favored walks of life.—*Mother's Magazine.*

Worsted Work.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from New York, states that the shopkeepers have a new article, which, as it is cheap, and will save much time and labor to those who are working worsted, it is worth mentioning; it is the canvass, with the pattern drawn on it with the worsted of the different colors, in straight lines from hole to hole, thus giving the worker the exact shade required; the yarn, with the pattern, in sufficient quantity, is furnished of each kind, to complete the work. The fair laborer having this ground-work laid down, and the materials at hand, all bought at a given price, has only to take her needle and go to work, and sew in the worsted over and over the thread which has been drawn into the canvass, without being obliged, as in the old manner, to count the stitches to make them agree with the engraved pattern. This does not, of course, require as much time, nor, perhaps, as much skill and patience, as is now generally spent in making up an article, but it insures greater correctness and precision, both in the drawing, when completed, and in the colors and shades of the picture.

NEW BOAT.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation.

THE NEW, COMMODIOUS
SAFE AND STEAMER

KENNEBEC,

CAPT. NATH'L KIMBALL,
WILL until further notice run between HALLOWELL and BOSTON, leaving Hallowell Monday and Thursday afternoon, at 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock.

Returning, leaves north side of T. wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.

FARE, \$1.00—MEALS EXTRA.

The Kennebec will call expressly for the route between Kennebec and Boston of the best materials and workmanship.

The proprietors of the Kennebec think they hazard nothing in saying she is the best Boat ever on the Eastern waters, either for safety or accommodations.

Good stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat to convey passengers to almost any town desired.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents, Hallowell.
GEORGE STONE, } " Gardiner.
I. D. GARDNER, }
Hallowell, June 24, 1845. 47

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH A. METCALF late of Winthrop in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testator, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
CHARLES A. METCALF.
Winthrop, August 4, 1845. 369

White Lead.

1,000 lbs. White Lead of the following qualities, viz: Ground in Oil Pure—Extra—No. 1—Dry Pure—Extra. For sale by
S. PAGE & Co.,
Hallowell, May 6, 1845. 634 40

Dye Woods & Drugs.

S. PAGE & CO offer for sale at No. 2 Kennebec Row
500 lbs St. D. Logwood 3,000 do Blue Vitriol
300 do Campeachy do 3,000 do Oil Vitriol
300 do Cinna wood 2,000 do Madder
300 do Cuba Fustic 1,000 do Red Tartar
200 do Camwood 1,000 do Muriatic Acid
200 do Hack Wood 1,000 do Log Dye
100 do Hyperic 500 do Grain Tin
50 do Peach Wood 3,000 do Blue
3000 lbs Alum 600 do Bengal and Ma-
10,000 do Copperas nilla Indigo
Nutsall; Otter; Brazil Wood; Sumac; Catbark; Wood; Curcum; Cochineal; Querciton Bark; Copar Kentes; Screw; Press Plates; Press Papers; Tenter Hooks; Tacks; French and American Tannins; Brushes &c.
A mill for grinding and manufacturing iron.

EXTENSIVE
RETAIL DRY GOODS
WAREHOUSE.

HENRY PETTES & CO.
224
WASHINGTON STREET,
Corner of Summer Street,
BOSTON.

THE subscribers are now opening a very complete assortment of Fashionable and Staple DRY GOODS, and making preparations for a large and POPULAR RETAIL TRADE, by marking every article AT A VERY LOW PRICE. Elegant PARISIAN LONG SHAWLS, of all colors; Superb SQUARE SHAWLS; and 300 FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, are to be sold at much less than former prices.

PARIS SILK GOODS, of the latest styles, and strong and beautiful colors; Fancy Plaid, Striped and Figured SILKS; Blue and Jet Black SILES, warranted not to spot; French POPLINS, BALORINES, MARQUIS CLOTHS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., for Ladies' Dresses.

AMERICAN PRINTS AND COTTONS, LINENS, DAMASKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and FANCY SHAWLS, H.D.F.S. and SCARFS.

SUPERIOR GERMAN BROADCLOTHS. The whole stock is the most complete in the city and cannot be described in an advertisement.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to, and every article will be sold at a price low enough to meet the competition of those who are afraid to come out and adopt this honest policy.

HENRY PETTES & CO.<